





turned from him in consternation. Believing that she was possessed of a devil, he exhorted the brethren to be fervent in prayer, and again they engaged in prayer for her.

By this time the friends had placed her in an easy chair before the fire, and while some were singing the hymn beginning

"Jesus my all to heaven is gone,"

her distress seemed gradually to abate, and she mildly exclaimed "glory, glory." After the hymn was ended, she openly and unostentatiously professed that God had healed her backslidings, and declared her fixed resolution to be faithful in the service of the Lord.—Four weeks after this she joined the society, and has ever since evinced by her walk and conversation that she has not received the "grace of God in vain." O may she continue faithful until death; and may this fact encourage others who are in the snare of the devil, to cry mightily to Him who is stronger than a strong man armed.—*Ch. Advocate & Journal.*

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.  
RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

A Sketch for May, 1827.

Nothing this side of the eternal world affects the Christian who is waiting for the consolation of Israel with such a glow of holy rapture, as the glad tidings that redeemed ones are coming home to God, and that the cause of Christ is prospering upon earth. From the north and from the south, from the east and from the west, he beholds the sons and daughters of guilt and misery entering the kingdom of the Redeemer, and becoming the subjects of his grace. He sees the spreading glories of the cross, and rejoices in the trophies which are daily adding to the church militant. These views inspire him with feelings of a truly sublime and elevated character, lift him aloft upon the wing of inspiration, he looks forward with transporting triumph to the day when the kingdoms of this world shall have become the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ.

The appearances of the present age are of an unusually ominous kind. They are encouraging beyond our most sanguine hopes. Our expectations are outstripped, and although a nation, as yet, has not been born in a day, the work of evangelizing the world is in progress. Sinners are bowing on every hand, and multitudes that were but yesterday in open rebellion against the Majesty of heaven, have laid down their weapons of warfare, and are now arraying the ruses under the banner of the cross. Infidelity is stooping her proud head; the laurels of victory are withering on her brows, and her giant tread no longer shaketh the mountain of the Lord's house. It no longer rocketh to the tempest. The engines of ignorance, bigotry, and superstition, are perishing. Every thing around us is prophetic of a great moral revolution. The mighty machine which shall shortly move both heaven and earth, is coming forward. It is moved by the hands and cheered by the voice of thousands. The prayers of God's people are more unanimous than they ever have been. They are concentrating, having one great petition to bear before the throne of God, even the salvation of a lost world.

But what are the most prominent causes which have produced these wonderful effects?

Among the first, the noblest, and the most efficient, is a pure ministry, attended by its legitimate accompaniment, the Holy Spirit. In this particular we are more highly favored than were our fathers. A more flaming, heart-searching ministry has not existed since the days of the apostles, than the one which has been brought into operation the present age. Laborers have entered into the vineyard, not drones, nor idlers. Men who have forsaken all, and taken their lives in their hands—men who have dared to be singular—bold and intrepid men, who have borne the burden and heat of the day. Frowns have not awed them, smiles have not allured them. They have preached with the demonstration of the Spirit and with power. God has been with them, the mouths of gainers have been stopped, sinners have been converted, saints have rejoiced, and all the harps of heaven have been swept! Some of these men have left the field, and entered into rest, and changed their garments rolled in dust and blood, and the helmet, and the sword, for the white robe, and the crown, and the palm of victory. Others have entered into their labors, and are warring a good warfare; and many that have long buffeted the storm remain in the harness, and are wearing out in the service. God, by these his servants, is threshing the mountains and subduing the haughty ones of the earth, and breaking down the strong holds of sin. He is preparing the way before them, and making glad the wilderness and the solitary place. Go on then, ye men of God; prophesy not smooth things, but contend manfully for the truth, enduring hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ. Verily, ye shall have your reward.

Another great cause of the present glorious spread of vital godliness in the world, is the united efforts of Christians. Union is strength. When the Christian church is united, the combined powers of earth and hell are insufficient to move it. Wicked men may rail, the iron hand of power may be stretched out against the Lord's anointed, and the tongue and the press may lift up their voices loud and strong to denounce her, and the uttermost parts of the earth conspire to destroy her beauty, and raze her even to the foundations thereof; still upon all her glory shall be a defence. A wall of brass the living God hath reared up about her, and he himself is the glory in the midst. And who, aye, who can molest or make afraid, while he who never slumbereth nor sleepeeth, keepeth the gates of her Jerusalem?

Among the most wonderful of the existing causes, and probably the least thought of by the veterans who have fallen asleep, are the Bible and missionary, and Sabbath school instructions; and the last, not least in the ranks, religious tracts and newspapers.

The spread of the Bible has been productive of great and lasting good. It has scattered the seeds of divine truth over portions of land which have not been accessible to the missionary. It has traversed the rudest and most uncultivated spots upon the footstool. It is the voice of one crying in the wilderness, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God." Blessed Bible! pursue thy glorious path in the moral heavens. Go on enlightening the darkness of those who sit in the valley and shadow of death. May thy brightness be the day star of the tossed and the bewildered, till both hemispheres shall have felt at one and the same moment the influence of thy sacred beams, and thy hallowed light spread over all the earth.

Sabbath schools, though lesser streams, all flow to the same point, and are more or less auxiliary in promoting the work of God. These begin with the young, the tender, the unsophisticated. They are, strictly speaking, the nurseries of the Lord; and those who are engaged in leading little ones to Jesus on the Lord's own day, are highly privileged, are engaged in a great and good work. The Lord has prospered them greatly already, and he will continue to prosper them, yea, and more abundantly shall they be blessed. May our zeal in forwarding this important means of religious instruction, be commensurate with the greatness of the call for labor, and the hopes of an abundant harvest which it gives.

The distribution of religious tracts has been justly considered as no small advancement to the cause of Christianity. Great benefits have accrued to the community at large through this interesting medium of communicating solemn truths to the thousands who, without their means, might have perished in their sins. Many a drunkard has been arrested in his mad career through the interposition of these silent monitors, who, notwithstanding they have no audible voice, are made powerful reprovers by the mysterious influence of the Holy Spirit, in applying them to the hearts and consciences of men.

Religious newspapers next demand our attention,

as not a whit behind some of the last mentioned causes, in coming up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. They are, in the judgment of Christians generally, wonderfully calculated to infuse the spirit of inquiry and reading among the great mass of mankind. Here we have the features of the great work of God brought before our eyes in the faithful coloring that cannot be controverted. The progress of the work is marked in every stage of its advancement, and the triumphs of religion are announced with songs and rejoicings. The several paths of the wide field of missionary enterprise, with the men who labor in them, and their peculiar characters and success, are all made manifest to the eye and to the heart. The amount of good which they have already done, cannot be estimated. It is only known to God.

J. N. M.

#### SIEGE OF MISSOLONGHI.

A History of the Siege of Missolonghi has been published at Paris, by M. Auguste Fabre. It contains a number of most interesting details with respect to that memorable event. The bravery and self-devotion of the unfortunate Greeks are painted with a masterly pencil. It is well known, that after having been disappointed in all their hopes of aid, feeling their ramparts crumbling under their feet, seeing their fathers, their wives, and their children, perishing by famine, the garrison sent a communication to the only corps which was able to give them any succor, that of Kairaskaki, requesting it to attack the rear of the enemy on a certain day, and to announce its arrival by a general discharge of musketry, at which moment the garrison would make a sortie, and endeavor to cut their way through the besieging army. On the appointed day, the population of Missolonghi was assembled. There remained three thousand soldiers, (including those who, although sick or wounded, were capable of marching with the assistance of their comrades) a thousand artificers or other men unused to fighting, and above five thousand women and children.—The Grecian women who fancied themselves strong enough to brave the fatigue and danger of the sortie, dressed themselves in men's cloths, in order that if they were unable to escape the enemy, they might be mistaken for soldiers, and put to death instantly. Many of them hung round the necks of their children, as a protecting talisman, the revered relics of their ancestors; and wore concealed daggers, with which either to strike the enemy, or to secure their not being taken alive. Those whose weakness forbade them to follow the troops, joined the desperate by wounded, the sick, the aged and the infants, and resolved to bury themselves in the ruins of the town. It was a terrible moment. Almost all the families of Missolonghi were divided into two parts; those who remained in expectation of death, and those who were on the point of rushing forth to vengeance and to new dangers. The hardest warriors were subdued to tears; and the bravest hearts quailed at the approaching separation. All these preparations were, however, rendered abortive by the infamous treachery of a Bulgarian soldier, who had deserted to Ibrahim, and disclosed the whole plan. The Turks suddenly attacked the town, and bathed themselves in Christian blood. The scene that followed was hideous. But one voice was heard among the despairing women, "To the sea! to the sea!" Many precipitated themselves into wells, into which they first threw their children. But the wells at length became full, and it was a long way from the rampart to that part of the harbor which is sufficiently deep for the purpose of death. The conquerors, anxious for slaves, followed close on their victims. Several women, and even several children, had the address and the good fortune to free themselves by throwing themselves on the naked swords of the Arabs; others plunged into the flames of the burning houses; twelve hundred, who could discover no way of destroying themselves, fell into the hands of the enemy. The attention of the conquerors was soon drawn to the powder magazine. The size and the solidity of the building induced them to believe that the wealth of the inhabitants had been there deposited. It contained, however, only women and children, and Capsis (one of the primates of the town, who, having obstinately refused to accompany the garrison in their projected sortie, conducted to the powder-magazine a crowd of women and children, saying, "Come and be still; I will myself set fire to it.") They went not; they had no parting to apprehend; the grave was about to unite them for ever. The mothers tranquilly pressed their infants to their breasts, relying on Capsis. In the meanwhile, the enemy crowded round their asylum; some attempted to break open the doors; some to enter by the windows; some climbed to the roofs, and endeavored to demolish it. At length, Capsis, perceiving that a vast number had assembled, uttered a brief prayer, familiar to the Greeks—"Lord remember me!" and applied the match.—The explosion was so violent, that the neighboring houses were thrown down, large clams were produced in the earth, and the sea moved from its bed, inundated one part of the town. Two thousand barbarians were blown up with Capsis.—Such was the catastrophe of this terrible drama!

**Philanthropy of Miss Wright.**—Miss Frances Wright, advantageously known in the United States as an English authoress of considerable talents, has recently commenced an establishment in Tennessee, with the benevolent design of affording an asylum to slaves. She has assigned to ten trustees, a tract of nearly nineteen hundred acres of land, in perpetual trust for the benefit of the negro race. She expresses her belief that something more is required at the hands of colonization societies, than the emancipation of the mere body of the slave. She believes it to be equally imperative on them to inform the mind; to prepare for the enjoyment of liberty, that they may be able to regulate their conduct in the new relation that would exist between them and the rest of their fellow men.

Though there is a sprinkling of pomposity about this scheme, so far, at least, as regards her naming General Lafayette one of the trustees, who can never be expected to act in it, yet much good may result from it. Miss Wright is a literary lady—she is possessed of a handsome fortune, arising from the sale of her works, and having plenty of leisure, she has benevolently determined upon this method of appropriating her time and money. She may be considered a planet of no ordinary brightness in the literary constellation of the present day. She has already made herself a valuable citizen of America, and her career of usefulness seems, also, to be progressive.—*Ariel.*

From the New York Observer and Chronicle.

#### LETTER FROM PARIS.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Europe, to the Rev. Mr. Arbutnot, of Blooming Grove, dated Paris, March 1, 1827.

With respect to the state of religion in France, it presents a very different aspect from that of our own country: at least, to a man from Blooming Grove.—In Paris, when he sees the billiard rooms in every street frequented with gamblers, the theatres and ball-rooms crowded upon the evenings of the Sabbath, the first, almost as much as any other day of the week;—when, not only by twilight, but frequently at noon-day, he meets with her whose ways are the ways of death, he will conclude that the practices of the Popish whole population of France, there is but half a million of Protestants. Their proportion to the Catholics is only as one to sixty—all the remaining part (with the exception of a few Jews) being Catholics; at least baptised into the Catholic church. Of these, the greater part, without thinking for themselves whether that path way lead them, they have little religion at any rate; seldom go to church, seldom think of death and eterni-

ty; and when they do, the first maxim which presents itself, seems to be, *Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die*; and they plainly manifest by their conduct, that they esteem pleasure as their chief good. Those whose circumstances permit them to spend their evenings in coffee-houses, which are numerous and not expensive, assemble here in clubs, where they spend 3 or 4 hours at chess, tric-trac, domino, &c. Others who have acquired a taste for gambling, even of those who live by their daily labor, assemble at their particular houses in the evening, where they lose, perhaps, the last franc they have in the world, without looking forward so far even as the end of the present life.

This, I think, is the true character of a great portion of the inhabitants. Others more prudent, more accustomed to reading and thinking, do not all follow the footsteps of their fathers, nor take for granted every *ipse dixit* of the Pope. A French teacher, with whom I studied a few weeks, when I first came to Paris, told me that although he believed his religion the purest in the world, yet he thought several of its doctrines were incorrect, and not founded in scripture. A young lady told me she thought several of their doctrines absolutely absurd:—that the Protestant religion appeared to her more rational, and the government of our church more agreeable to the spirit of the New Testament; and she gave me a pamphlet containing a satirical account of the Jesuits and their doctrines. Thus many, more or less disapprove of their religion, though interest prevents them from acknowledging it to their friends. Others, however, even of those well educated, among whom, perhaps, we may include the king and royal family, give implicit faith to all the doctrines of their church, in their fullest extent. I boarded several weeks with a French Catholic, the Principal of an Academy, and bachelor of letters. The various little observations in his family frequently reminded me of what I had read in Mosheim's ecclesiastical history, concerning the numerous ceremonies introduced into the church during the extensive influence of the Pope in past centuries. Even while asking a blessing at table, they form the cross, putting the finger on the forehead and thumb upon the breast; saying at the same time, "Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, Amen." A lad about 12 years old once observed that he wondered so pious a man as he took me to be, should eat meat on Friday, thus weekly committing, as he thought, *un grand peche*, or great sin. In their church, when they receive what they believe to be the real body of Christ, they are not allowed to touch it with their hands, but the priest lays it upon their tongues that they may swallow it wholly at once. Thus they believe they are actually receiving God! that the Pope has the supreme power on earth, and can pardon their sins. But there is yet another class in France, and very numerous, who reject both the true and false doctrines of their religion. The writings of Voltaire, which are to be found in every book-shop, and very cheap, have had a corrupting influence on the minds of those who are accustomed to read them. How strange that a man of sense should attempt to lay the axe at the root of religion, and yet acknowledge it necessary even to the existence of law and justice! Thus Voltaire, in one part of his works, to give a literal translation of the passage, says, "Consult Zoroaster, and Minos, and Solon, and the sage Socrates, and the great Cicero: they all adored one master, one judge, one father. The sublime system, ('that is, religion,') is necessary to man. It is the sacred bond of society, the first foundation of truth and justice; the check of the wicked, and the hope of the righteous. If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent him."

**New Concert.**—The Rev. Dr. Blatchford of Lansingburg, was on his way to New York, on the 1st Monday in May on board the steam boat Constellation, from Albany. In the evening, he proposed to hold the Monthly Concert for prayer, and a peculiarly solemn and interesting meeting was held in the ladies' cabin; after which \$12.57 was collected for the Home Missionary Society.

**New Orleans.**—The amount of subscriptions obtained in the Atlantic States and England by the Rev. Mr. Shed, as Agent of the New Orleans Mariners' Church Society, was \$2729, of which \$1469 have already been received, and the rest is considered good. There were also subscriptions obtained in New Orleans, amounting to \$1924; making a total of \$4653.—*N. Y. Obs.*

WASHINGTON, Pa. May 1st, 1827.

**Anti-duelling Resolutions.**—Agreeably to public notice in the newspapers, a number of the citizens of this borough and the vicinity, convened in the Presbyterian church, to take into consideration, and to give a decided expression of their sentiments in relation to the crime of duelling. An appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. A. Wylie, from Exodus xx. 13, "Thou shalt not kill."

The Rev. J. S. Shinn, of the Methodist E. Church, was appointed Chairman; and the Rev. Thomas Hoge, of the Presbyterian Church, was appointed Secretary. A preamble and resolutions which had been adopted at a meeting in the city of Pittsburgh, convened on a similar occasion, were, after some introductory remarks by a member submitted to this meeting, and passed with a few alterations.

**American Bible Society.** The eleventh anniversary of this institution was celebrated at N. York on Thursday before last. Gov. Clinton, as Vice President, presided. The annual report was read, which showed that the receipts into the treasury during the last year amounted to \$94,764 13, being \$11,774 more than those of the preceding year. The expenditures amounted to \$55,030 93. The number of Elegant Bibles printed within this year was 40,500, and of Testaments 35,750, besides which 484 German Bibles and Testaments printed and purchased since the establishment of the Society is 609,636. The number issued during the last year is 71,621.—*D. Ad.*

#### NEW YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

At an early hour on Tuesday afternoon, the scholars belonging to the schools of the Union, assembled at their usual place of meeting, and proceeded through the Park to Castle Garden, where seats were provided for all the scholars. Each school was preceded by a banner, bearing the number of the school and an appropriate motto from Scripture. The whole number of children assembled in the garden could not have been less than five thousand. The president of the Union, committees, clergy, citizens and strangers, met in front of the City Hall, and proceeded to the garden at half past three o'clock. The congregation, when convened, we suppose consisted of seven or eight thousand souls. Prayer was offered up to the throne of grace by the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, and an appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. McCutcheon. The services were interspersed with appropriate hymns. The Rev. Dr. Milnor closed the exercises by a short but feeling address and the benediction. The sublimity and grandeur of the scene we shall not attempt to describe. To see this vast congregation, assembled under the broad canopy of heaven, uniting their hearts and their voices in supplicating the blessing of Almighty God on the rising hope of our country, was sufficient to tune the heart to the purest strains of devotion, and we were with energy every faculty of the soul.

In the evening, the society held their annual meeting in the Middle Dutch Church, the Rev. Dr. Milnor in the chair. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Spring, the report was read by Horace Holden, Esq. Several resolutions were then passed, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Somers, Malcolm, Woodbridge, Cox, and by Thomas Sargent, Esq., of Philadelphia.

It appears from the report that there are sixty-two schools connected with this Union, now in successful operation. These schools consist of 6796 scholars, and 1095 superintendents and teachers. During the

past year twelve new schools have been added to the Union, embracing 191 conductors, and 1098 scholars. There have been gathered into the churches from the world, during the same period, eighty-four teachers and fifty-four scholars; which, added to those of former years, makes three hundred and eighty teachers and one hundred and ninety-two scholars, who have been brought to Christ through the instrumentality of these Sabbath schools.

The report states that weekly and monthly prayer meetings among the teachers, and for the children and their parents, are numerous, well attended, and in some instances deeply interesting. Many instances are recorded of serious inquiry and conversion among teachers and scholars. About twenty deaths of scholars are noticed, and three or four teachers; and all of them in such a way as evidently to show the impress of the hand of God in our Sunday school labors, and to encourage and gladden all concerned in them.—*Ch. Adv. and Journal.*

#### MISSIONARY.

FROM THE WESTLAIN METHODIST MAGAZINE, FOR APRIL.

#### WEST INDIAN MISSIONS.

JAMAICA.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Peter Duncan, dated Kingston, Dec. 19, 1826.

I feel particularly obliged by your sending copies of Mr. Butterworth's funeral sermon. The name of that extraordinary man was not unknown in our societies, particularly to the free people in this; and it may be gratifying to know, that not only were our chapels hung with black on receiving the painful news of his death, but many of our people also testified their respect by being clothed in mourning, for one whom they are sensible they were under the greatest obligation.

The supply of books for our Sunday schools has come very seasonably indeed; but I am sorry that we shall not be able to present a report which will be as interesting as we could wish it to be. It must be recollected, that our schools in Kingston are but in an infant state; yet, though on this account we cannot furnish cases of advancement so striking as will doubtless be seen when the system has been longer in operation, the improvement we have witnessed is such as gives satisfaction, and is, perhaps, more than all things considered, we could have anticipated. One thing that has much retarded our progress has been the want of suitable places for the schools. This has been felt at both the chapels, and particularly at Wesley chapel.—But I am happy to say that there this hindrance will exist no longer, as we are going to open an excellent school room next Sabbath, which I dare say will accommodate 300 children at least. This has been fitted up by repairing and joining some old houses in Wesley-chapel yard, which belonged to the old premises, so that we have a room both airy and spacious, and which I do not suppose will cost the circuit funds more than 50l. or 60l., at the very utmost. A proper place for a school is still much wanted at this chapel.

#### NEVIS.

Extract of a letter from Mr. William Clough, dated Nevis, Dec. 22, 1826.

A few days ago one of our valuable leaders, a woman of color, exchanged mortality for life. She had been a member of society for a number of years, and, according to the testimony of those who have known and observed her, from the first of her becoming a member to the day of her death, she was uniformly devoted to God. For some time she has been a leader, and I believe, faithfully discharged the duties of that important office, so long as she was able. Her last affliction was lingering; I frequently visited her, and always found her happy, and resigned to the will of God. Her language was invariably that of one who was on the Rock of Ages, and whose prospect for heaven was unclouded. Her mind was constantly stayed on God, and she triumphed over death and the grave. A little before she died, she asked her husband to raise her up; as he was doing this, he dropped a tear; she said, "Why weep, when your wife is going to glory?" and then expired. The following day I committed her mortal remains to the silent tomb, and the day but one after that, her infant daughter was laid by her side; there to wait the approach of that period when "the dead in Christ shall rise first."

#### MEDITERRANEAN MISSIONS.

GIBRALTAR.

Extract of a letter from Mr. W. Barber, dated Gibraltar, Jan. 15, 1827.

Jan. 28, 1826. Two or three Spaniards appear to be under truly serious impressions, and several others attend our meetings constantly: considerable opportunity is thus afforded for pressing home upon them individually the need of experimental religion, of which generally they seem to have no kind of notion. The mother of Mrs. Quirell, a native of Tarifa, appears to be brought into a state of Christian liberty, and the proper evidences thereof are given in a completely changed state of temper and feeling. Calling on her, I saw on the floor an image of San Jose, rather maimed; the children were playing with it. This image had been, for many years, her tutelary divinity, her household god; before it she had often bowed and prayed, really believing in the duty and efficacy of so doing. I very particularly questioned her on this subject, and she constantly confirmed the assurance that she knew no better; all the people around her did the same, and she was never told it was wrong. She now perceives she was guilty of gross and very offensive idolatry, and looks with abhorrence upon the remains of that stupid image, which she so long regarded as, if not itself divine, yet the acceptable medium of meritorious acts of worship. But she now places all her dependence in her Lord and Redeemer alone, knows the efficacy of His blood, and feels its powerful application. Glory to God for this one instance of salvation from an infatuation so powerful as that which generally holds the ignorant Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholic apostasy is one of the most guilty and cruel conceivable; it takes the very language of the purest and simplest law that could prohibit idolatry, in order to justify it; and first sophistically makes the medicine of the soul, as prescribed by the Good Physician, of none effect; and then, as if dissatisfied with a victory so cheap, converts it into a poison, infatuating in the lethargy with which it binds the conscience, and effectual in the ruin into which it plunges the soul.—Popery has not only made the Bible remove its check from idolatry, but it has made the religion of the Bible, or, at least, that which professes to be so, give all the sanction of its authority to an almost unlimited number of objects of idolatrous worship, which are, in truth, nothing but petty deities, in the estimation of those who honor them with their devotion.

#### REVIVALS.

WELLFLEET CIRCUIT, MASS.

TO THE PUBLISHER OF ZION'S HERALD.

Dear Sir,—While you are receiving good news from the different parts of our extensive field of labor, cheering to the hearts of your numerous readers, I gladly take my pen to contribute my mite of intelligence. We have built a meeting house in Truro, and dedicated it to the service and worship of God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, on the 24th of last October. Dedication prayer by the Rev. B. Keith; seasons by Rev. D. Dorchester and Rev. L. Bennett. Let it suffice to say that the services were solemn and appropriate. In Wellfleet we have erected a new and very convenient parsonage house for the comfort and accommodation of the servants of the most high God that labor in this station. Our God has recently commenced a glorious revival amongst us; a very heavenly, tender, and melting spirit rests upon us; the finest

feelings of our hearts are moved by the mournful cries of the wounded, and fired by the soul-stirring shout of the redeemed.

This work is very interesting to me, for my eldest son is numbered among the converts. O glory to God in the highest! I never was happier nor more encouraged to go on in the great work whereunto the Holy Ghost has called me. Let us go on, my brethren, until we see the church refined by the sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit and shining in all the glory of the splendor of perfect love; for what are all our sufferings and privations when compared with the loved God that we enjoy and the salvation of precious souls.

Yours,

Wellfleet, May 7, 1827.

LEWIS BATES.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

#### HARDWICK CIRCUIT, V. T.

Mr. Editor.—I have the privilege, of reading very refreshing intelligence in the columns of the Herald, and although I cannot communicate such encouraging news from this quarter as I should desire, yet I would send you a general account of the state of religion in the circuit. Our first quarterly meeting was held in July, 1826. We had a refreshing season which was followed by a glorious revival of religion in Albany. From the fruits of that revival we added about forty who still are with us, and we think, are still endeavoring to serve God and maintain the cause of Christ. Not long after this our Camp-meeting commenced in Concord; at which place the Lord poured out his spirit in a glorious manner and a goodly number were converted belonging to this circuit, who still hold on their way, having connected themselves with us. A number in Walden have since been brought into the marvellous light of the gospel of peace, and into the Church. Our following quarterly-meetings have been quite interesting, especially our last—at which time there were some who manifested a concern for their souls; some of these have, as we trust, been brought to a knowledge of him, whom to know aright is life eternal.

Our year of labor has been, in many respects, a pleasant one. In many places the prospects are very good for the year to come, particularly on account of perseverance and steadfastness of our brethren. How delightful is the sight to see fixedness and decision supporting and endeavoring to carry on the great designs of the Redeemer's kingdom among men! We should be ready at all times to defend the cause of truth against all the assaults of the enemy, with firmness and a becoming dignity, always endeavoring to inculcate the spirit of the gospel.

He, whose lot it may be to labor on this circuit the ensuing year, will find much to do in building up and strengthening the weak, confirming the wavering, and in exercising his wisdom in the administration of discipline. I desire to be thankful to the great Head of the church, that he has favored us with the salvation of so many souls, the past year; all glory be to God, ever. Amen. AARON D. SARGEANT.

Cabot, April 24, 1827.

#### ROCHESTER, N. H.

The Rev. C. Baker has communicated the cheering intelligence that, since the commencement of his conference year in Rochester, twenty have been happily converted and added to the church, besides twelve or thirteen who are candidates for the ordinance of baptism on the 20th of the present month. Five of those already received into society are heads of families—the others are young persons.

**ZION'S HERALD.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1827.

METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOLS IN BOSTON.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee, appointed on Friday evening, May 11th, by the Board of Managers of the Methodist Sabbath School Society in Boston, to take into consideration the expediency of dissolving the union existing between the Methodist Sabbath Schools in Boston and the Massachusetts Union Sabbath School Society—respectfully report,—

That in pursuance of a vote of the Board of Managers of the Methodist Sabbath School Society in Boston, July 6, 1825, the Methodist Sabbath Schools became auxiliary to the Massachusetts Union, and have sustained this relation to the present time. At the time of this union the schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church had no rallying point of union among themselves, and, consequently, were justified in uniting with those of other denominations for mutual support and encouragement. Notwithstanding the grateful remembrance this Committee will ever retain of the piety and virtue of many, belonging to other denominations of Christians, with whom they have been associated in Sabbath School instruction, they cannot restrain their conviction that the Sabbath Schools of our church, who arrayed under the banners of our own denomination, will present a far more encouraging and delightful aspect than they do at present. This Committee feel a firm belief that the Sabbath Schools of no single denomination can thrive under the management or councils of another denomination so well as under their own direction—even if the difference in doctrine or practice should be small.

Children are precious to their parents; their welfare is dear to the hearts of the "fathers and mothers in Israel;" they are the hope of the church—blossoms for immortality, and early instruction sinks deep into their tender minds, and moulds them for high, future destinations. The immense importance of early religious instruction, although inculcated in our Book of Discipline, and practised by our connexion long before Raikes gave publicity to his blessed system, has not been sufficiently regarded by us as a denomination.—We have suffered plants, that might have been reared for beautiful trees in Paradise, to languish in the wilderness of this world. To atone, in some measure, for past neglect, this Committee feel no hesitation in recommending to all the Sabbath Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New England, and elsewhere, who have united with the Sabbath Schools of other denominations, to withdraw their connexion in a friendly and Christian spirit, without delay, and place themselves in circumstances to engage with glowing zeal in such measures as shall be approved by the members and constituted guardians of our own church.

The reasons for this recommendation, if any should be required, are drawn from past experience—the peculiar economy of our church, and the philosophy of the human mind. We have felt, while we were members of the unions of other denominations, that we were the weaker party, and unable, from that circumstance, to give that course to general measures that we could wish,—while, at the same time, there was a propensity that the majority should direct, and a sense of being

in such cases, required of measures not suited to our own schools. Yet this is taught us. As a denomination, long and dearly cherished, our departed fathers in Christ would transmit themselves to us, and we received the danger of their fading away, while different churches presented before them human mind and the history learned that its highest cause, unless a peculiar in the object. Such is the importance of Sabbath Schools, and all the love, as well as all the emulation, which the example of this enterprise in the approbation of all of even, and we shall hear, while, by divine blessing, our present languid system, and open a new era. In addition to the above, this Committee would request the Sabbath School Society to express the views of the Managers at the approaching Conference, in order to purpose, and a simultaneous throughout New England, respectfully submit.

Boston, May 30, 1827.

At a special meeting of the Methodist Sabbath School Society, held at the above place, the following resolutions were adopted and published: Resolved, that a delegation of the Committee, to the Society, accepting the same.

Resolved, that the Secretary, Messrs. Sias, Merritt, and the Secretary of the Massachusetts Union Sabbath School Society, be requested to take the necessary steps for the protection of the society.

We learn from the Report of May 11th, that a Sabbath School operation in Rochester was appointed a day to auxiliary to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and it was expressed that it would be made in Boston.

THE MONTH OF May and some distinguished sea-aries of many religious of our cities. We celebration, and the same of these already come to societies and the de- a deeper interest Of the American foreign Missions it has b- a long come when as g- a Commissioner or Sec- of Secretary of State, and believe that the- two hundred thousand- Commissioners with the- Managers of the Meth- Episcopal Church will need as much wisdom- as much intellectual- The reports of the socie- in New York are v- delivered at the differ- The public voice- recommendations.

THE WAY TO G- The Rev. C. Baker, who the Publisher of Zion's judicious remarks on- ing subscribers for a r- Herald. The inter- the commencement of- ally esteem it to be the- it a duty, strongly- loved patrons, to prom- understanding the paper to- it. Surely those cor- must hesitate to speak- commendation. By

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hearts are moved by the mournful cries  
and, fired by the soul-stirring shouts of  
a very interesting to me, for my eldest  
son, and the converts. O, glory to  
thee! I never was happier nor more en-  
thusiastic in the great work whereunto  
I am called me. Let us go on, my brethren,  
and never let our zeal abate for God,  
the church refined by the sanctifying in-  
fluence of the Holy Spirit and shining in all the noon-  
of perfect love; for what are all our suf-  
ferings when compared with the love of  
God and the salvation of precious souls.  
LEWIS BATES.  
May 7, 1827.

#### FOR ZION'S HERALD.

RDWICK CIRCUIT, V. T.  
I have the privilege, of reading very  
intelligence in the columns of the Herald;  
I cannot communicate such encouraging  
intelligence as I should desire, yet I would  
general account of the state of religion on  
our first quarterly meeting was held in  
We had a refreshing season which was  
a glorious revival of religion in Albany,  
with us, and, we think, are still endur-  
ing. God and we shall hear them bidding us, God speed,  
by divine blessing, we infuse new energies into  
the present languid system of Sabbath School instruc-  
tion, and open a new era in its history.  
In addition to the above general recommendation,  
the Committee would recommend to the Methodist  
Sabbath School Society in this city, to choose a dele-  
gation to express the views and wishes of the Board of  
Managers at the approaching session of the New Eng-  
land Conference, in order that an entire unanimity of  
purpose, and a simultaneous action may take place  
throughout New England. All which this Committee  
respectfully submit.

of labor has been, in many respects, a  
very year to come, particularly on account  
of the steadyness of our brethren. How  
the sight to see fixedness and decision in  
endeavoring to carry on the great Je-  
redeemer's kingdom among men! We  
witness at all times to defend the cause of  
all the assaults of the enemy, with firm-  
becoming dignity, always endeavoring to  
be a spirit of the gospel.  
Let it be to labor on this circuit the  
year, find much to do in building up  
and the weak, confirming the wavering,  
and his wisdom in the administration of dis-  
cipline to be thankful to the great Head  
of that he has favored us with the salvation of  
souls, the past year; all glory be to God, for  
us.  
AARON D. SARGEANT.  
April 24, 1827.

#### ROCHESTER, N. H.

C. Baker has communicated the cheering  
news that, since the commencement of his con-  
sular in Rochester, twenty have been happily  
added to the church, besides twelve or  
thirty who are candidates for the ordinance of bap-  
tism of the present month. Five of those al-  
ready initiated into society are heads of families—the  
young persons.

#### THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1827.

#### ODIST SABBATH SCHOOLS IN BOSTON.

##### REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Committee, appointed on Friday evening, May  
the Board of Managers of the Methodist Sab-  
bath School Society in Boston, to take into consid-  
erance the expediency of dissolving the union exist-  
ing between the Methodist Sabbath Schools in Boston  
and Massachusetts Union Sabbath School Society—re-  
sult of report.

In pursuance of a vote of the Board of Man-  
agers of the Methodist Sabbath School Society in Bos-  
ton, of the 6th inst., the Methodist Sabbath Schools be-  
longing to the Massachusetts Union, and have  
been dissolved. At the present time. At the  
present time the schools of the Methodist Episco-  
pal Church had no rallying point of union among them-  
selves, consequently, were justified in uniting with  
other denominations for mutual support and  
encouragement. Notwithstanding the grateful remem-  
brance of the Committee will ever retain of the piety and  
zeal of many, belonging to other denominations of  
the Sabbath Schools of our church, when  
under the banners of our own denomination,  
sent a far more encouraging and delightful as-  
surance than they do at present. This Committee feel  
that the Sabbath Schools of no single de-  
nomination can thrive under the management or con-  
trol of another denomination so well as under their own  
management—even if the difference in doctrine or prac-  
tice be small.

Children are precious to their parents; their welfare  
to the hearts of the fathers and mothers in Is-  
rael; and the hope of the church—blossoms for  
eternity, and early instruction sinks deep into their  
minds, and moulds them for high, future desti-  
nities. The immense importance of early religious  
instruction, although inculcated in our Book of Dis-  
cipline, and practised by our connexion long before  
we gave publicity to our blessed system, has not  
sufficiently regarded by us as a denomination—  
we suffered plants, that might have been reared  
in the fruitful trees in Paradise, to languish in the  
wilds of this world. To atone, in some measure, for  
this neglect, this Committee feel no hesitation in re-  
commending to all the Sabbath Schools of the Meth-  
odist Church in New England, and elsewhere,  
to unite with the Sabbath Schools of other de-  
nominations, to withdraw their connexion in a friend-  
ly Christian spirit, without delay, and place them-  
selves in circumstances to engage with glowing zeal  
in measures as shall be approved by the members  
of the churches as their own church.

THE WAY TO GET SUBSCRIBERS.  
Rev. C. Baker, writing from New Hampshire  
to the Publisher of Zion's Herald, makes the follow-  
ing remarks on the duty and means of pro-  
curing subscribers for a religious paper.

My mind has been often refreshed in perusing Zi-  
on's Herald. The interest and satisfaction realized  
in the perusal of this publication have been  
confirmed from that time to the present. I do  
not deem it to be the most useful periodical with-  
in our country, and, therefore, I feel it my duty,  
as a patron, to promote its circulation far and  
wide. This may be easily done by lending and rec-  
ommending the paper to those who are not acquainted  
with it. Surely those conversant with the "Herald"  
will be anxious to speak of its usefulness in terms  
of commendation. By just handing the "Herald"

such cases, required our submission to men and  
measures not suited to our taste. Such circum-  
stances have had a chilling influence on the prosperity  
of our schools. Yet this is not all that experience has  
taught us. As a denomination we have peculiarities  
and dearly cherished—we have the memorials of  
our departed fathers in Christ to honor and preserve.  
We would transmit them to our children, brighter and  
purer than we received them, and we have learned  
the danger of their fading from the minds of our off-  
spring, while different claims and associations were of-  
fered, and their highest energies are not put forth in a  
cause, unless a peculiar property or interest is felt  
in the object. Such is our conviction of the vast im-  
portance of Sabbath Schools, that we would enlist in  
their cause all the love we bear to our denomination—  
as well as all the emulation and provocation to good  
which the example of other sects may kindle in us.  
In this enterprise we are confident of meeting the  
approval of all of every name, who love the immor-  
tal, and we shall hear them bidding us, God speed,  
by divine blessing, we infuse new energies into  
the present languid system of Sabbath School instruc-  
tion, and open a new era in its history.

In addition to the above general recommendation,  
the Committee would recommend to the Methodist  
Sabbath School Society in this city, to choose a dele-  
gation to express the views and wishes of the Board of  
Managers at the approaching session of the New Eng-  
land Conference, in order that an entire unanimity of  
purpose, and a simultaneous action may take place  
throughout New England. All which this Committee  
respectfully submit.

S. SIAS.  
W. W. MOTLEY.  
B. F. NUTTING.

Boston, May 20, 1827.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of  
the Methodist Sabbath School Society, May 20, 1827,  
Voted, that the above Report of the Committee be  
accepted and published in Zion's Herald.

Voted, that a delegation be appointed to lay the re-  
port of the Committee, together with the vote of the  
Society, accepting the said report, before the N. E.  
Conference.

Voted, that the delegation consist of three: the  
Messrs. Sias, Merritt and Merrill were chosen.  
Voted, that the Secretary be a committee to notify  
the Secretary of the Massachusetts S. S. Union that  
the connexion with that union is dissolved.

Augustus Winchester then offered to put under  
the protection of the society, a school formed by his  
mentality in Carver-street.

Voted, that the School be received under the pro-  
tection of the society.

#### SABBATH SCHOOLS.

We learn from the Rev. C. Baker, under date of  
the 11th, that a Sabbath School has gone into suc-  
cessful operation in Rochester, N. H. This society  
was appointed a day to organize themselves as an  
auxiliary to the Methodist Sabbath School Union.  
He expresses that it would give him pleasure to learn  
from Zion's Herald that a deposit of Sabbath School  
books was made in Boston, from whence his school  
might obtain a supply. In conclusion he says, "I  
leave God for the formation of this union in our ex-  
tended Church, and hope that the preachers on  
this circuit in New England will form an auxiliary  
to our next conference."

#### RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

The month of May and the early part of June have  
been distinguished seasons for the celebration of the  
anniversaries of many religious and charitable societies  
of our cities. Week before last was a time of  
joy and joy in the city of New York on account  
of the American Board of Commissioners for  
Foreign Missions it has been said, that the time will  
come when as great talents will be needed  
as the Secretary of State. We doubt not the asser-  
tion, and believe that the Superintendents of the Wes-  
tern Missions in England with their annual income  
of one hundred thousand dollars, the American Board  
of Commissioners with their sixty thousand dollars, and  
the Missionaries of the Missionary Society of the Meth-  
odist Episcopal Church with an income much smaller,  
are as much wisdom and skill, and actually put  
to much intellectual greatness as statesmen and  
generals.

The reports of the societies that held their anniver-  
saries in New York are very interesting; the speech-  
es delivered at the different meetings we have not yet  
received. The public voice, however, has given them  
commendations.

UNREMARKABLE DISSECTION. A beautiful limb  
disappeared from a poetic production of "Roy"  
which appeared in the Recorder and Telegraph,  
strayed, without a name or an owner, from  
the columns of the National Gazette into the Massa-  
chusetts Journal. The signature, "Roy," has doubt-  
less been inadvertently omitted—it certainly need not  
be in a Boston Journal.

BISHOP SOULE.  
Messrs. and bishops, addressed to Bishop Soule,  
in future be directed to Lebanon, Ohio.

#### THE WAY TO GET SUBSCRIBERS.

Rev. C. Baker, writing from New Hampshire  
to the Publisher of Zion's Herald, makes the follow-  
ing remarks on the duty and means of pro-  
curing subscribers for a religious paper.  
My mind has been often refreshed in perusing Zi-  
on's Herald. The interest and satisfaction realized  
in the perusal of this publication have been  
confirmed from that time to the present. I do  
not deem it to be the most useful periodical with-  
in our country, and, therefore, I feel it my duty,  
as a patron, to promote its circulation far and  
wide. This may be easily done by lending and rec-  
ommending the paper to those who are not acquainted  
with it. Surely those conversant with the "Herald"  
will be anxious to speak of its usefulness in terms  
of commendation. By just handing the "Herald"

to a gentleman this morning, and expressing a wish  
that his family might be favored with its perusal, he  
very readily, and gladly, subscribed for it. If all its  
readers would do so, how many thousands more might  
be circulated! How much idleness, ignorance, vice  
and wretchedness might be prevented—how many  
families, perishing for lack of knowledge, might be  
fed with the words of eternal life—how much more  
enlightened, and holy would our congregations and  
church be!"

#### WILBRAHAM WESLEYAN ACADEMY.

The Summer Term of the Wesleyan Academy at  
Wilbraham will commence the first Monday in June.  
Board \$1 25 per week. Tuition for common English  
studies, \$3 per quarter. For the high branches of  
Mathematics, \$3 50. Languages, \$4. For painting  
and needle work, \$5.  
W. FISK.

#### LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

The collection of Paintings, in the large upper room  
of the new building attached to the Athenaeum, is far superior to any  
which has been known in this city, or in the U. States. It  
contains more than three hundred pieces. Many of these are  
by the hands of masters. It is a magazine of things "new and  
old." There are portraits, miniatures, and landscapes of  
great variety—some by Americans, but chiefly by eminent for-  
eigners. After what has been said of the collection, one  
expects to be pleased and delighted—and, probably, in-  
stead of being disappointed, the inspection and examination of  
the whole far exceeds the previous anticipation. It is difficult  
to particularize, and would require a taste and knowledge  
which every one does not possess. We can only say, that the  
ladies and gentlemen of Boston and vicinity, must be greatly  
obliged to the individuals, at whose happy suggestion and  
whose attention this splendid collection has been made. It is  
a satisfaction to learn, that it is to remain some weeks for  
the gratification of those who may wish to visit it. We learn that  
the receipts of tickets of admission already amount to about  
\$1000.—Boston Com. Gaz.

BROWN UNIVERSITY. The Providence American states, that  
an important and highly beneficial change has been effected in  
the discipline and course of instruction in this College, and a  
corresponding change in the habits, propensities, and deport-  
ment of the students. The new President (Mr. Wayland) has  
been in the discharge of his duties but three months, and is  
confidently anticipated that but a short time longer will be  
required to bring this institution to an elevation which will  
afford no inferior comparison in regard to the means it will afford  
for securing a classical education with any other in the uni-  
on.—Col. Register.

#### THE CHRISTIAN PREACHER.

The Rev. Alexander Campbell, of Dover, Delaware, has is-  
sued the prospectus of a monthly publication, to bear the above  
title, and to contain one long sermon, or two short ones.  
Its general object is to detect error, and to exhibit and defend  
truth, on the difficult and disputed doctrines of the Christian  
religion; and more particularly "to examine the two great  
systems of theology, that now divide the Christian world—  
Calvinism and Arminianism—to detect the false philosophy of  
philosophy, which occasion the difference of Biblical exposit-  
ion, and, consequently, the difference of doctrine, between the  
advocates of the two systems, and to prove, that upon the  
principles of true philosophy, the favorite scriptures of each  
system, even if literally understood, are not inconsistent with  
those of the other; in short, that Bible Calvinism, and Bible  
Arminianism, are not two discordant wholes, but the appro-  
priate parts of one grand and consistent system of divine  
truth.

If he succeeds in his undertaking, so as to unite the combats  
in this wide contested field of theological controversy, he  
will have rendered a service acceptable to all who "pray for  
the peace of Jerusalem."—Philadelphia.

#### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

##### FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 27.  
The general meeting of operatives convened last  
Tuesday at Birmingham, adopted the following resolu-  
tions:

That the members of this meeting are of opinion,  
that, after a long and painful struggle, they have as-  
certained that no talents, industry and frugality could  
secure them from distress, and the humiliation of hav-  
ing recourse for relief to parish assistance, which as-  
sistance has now been reduced to the lowest point that  
will maintain them.  
That the meeting views with alarm the strange an-  
omaly of a people naked and dying with hunger, in  
a country abounding in subsistence and articles of clo-  
thing—that it is of opinion that the great proportion  
of laborers in manufacturing, as well as in agri-  
culture, are really dying of hunger, and that their em-  
ployers are on the brink of ruin, and still that no ad-  
equate remedy is applied to this disastrous state of  
things.

That the meeting ascribes the distress thus pre-  
valent among the whole manufacturing interest of En-  
gland, to the arbitrary alterations in the currency,  
which, causing a perpetual variation in the value of  
agricultural and other products, and a violation of con-  
tracts, takes all stability from the employment of the  
productive classes, and causes a reduction in their sal-  
aries.

Sleep.—A young lady, at Aike, Eng. lately slept  
profoundly for eighteen days. She would never make  
her fortune as editor of a morning paper.

It is rumored, says the National Intelligencer, that  
at a late date, the negotiations between our minister  
in London and the British government, concerning  
the colonial trade, were about to be resumed. The  
British government would gain esteem in this country  
by coming to a good understanding with us on this sub-  
ject; and if the disposition professed in Mr. Canning's  
Note, to cultivate friendly relations with us, be really  
entertained, which we are not disposed to doubt, the  
rumor is probably not without foundation.

A Fight.—A duel took place lately in Wexford,  
Ireland, between Mr. Smith and Mr. Power. At the  
first fire, the latter received his adversary's ball on the  
right side, much to the disquiet of a bunch of keys  
and some small change. The keys were embedded in  
the flesh, and the ball was found between the shirt and  
the skin. Mr. P.'s small change prevented his un-  
dergoing a great change.

Major Laing.—We stated some time ago, that this  
intrepid traveller's friends had received letters from  
him, dated at Timbuctoo, which announced his inten-  
tion, for reasons not explained, to return home by way  
of Tripoli, instead of descending the Niger. We ex-  
pressed our regret at this resolve, but at the same time  
our hopes that the Major would change his mind, and  
proceed by the route which he set out to take. In  
this expectation, we believe we have not been disap-  
pointed. By way of Tripoli, the Major's friends have  
lately received advices from Timbuctoo, to dates much  
later than those which we formerly alluded to, but no  
advices from our traveller himself, which state nothing  
respecting him; from which it is obvious that he  
must have left Timbuctoo, and proceeded on the ultra-  
rior object of his mission. Success attend him. It  
cannot be long till we receive accounts, important,  
and we hope favorable of him and from him.—Glas-  
gow Courier.

#### GUATEMALA—CENTRAL AMERICA.

We learn by the brig Mary Livingston, from San  
Juan de Nicaragua, that the different provinces of Cen-  
tral America were in a state of anarchy and civil war.  
The cities of Leon and Granada had made war upon  
Nicaragua and Menagua, and the latter city was sur-  
rounded by the Grenadians and Leonians, and was  
hourly expected to surrender. The city of Messiah  
had been plundered by the contending parties. A-  
mong other reasons which were stated as the cause of  
the difficulties, was one that the President wished to  
change the existing form of the government; but the  
most plausible was the fact that great animosity was  
entertained by the colored people, who compose seven  
eighths of the population, against the whites, who held  
the reins of government.

In consequence of the revolutionized state of the  
country, hides, which had hitherto formed an impor-  
tant item of export, were becoming very scarce. Busi-  
ness of every kind was at a stand. Advices from  
the indigo districts stated that the crop would not be  
more than two-thirds. The whole export for the pres-

ent year was estimated at 65,000 pounds.—N. York  
Paper.

Too many of the people there want to be rulers, and  
want to dictate measures, or condemn measures, with-  
out seeking any other information than what can be  
obtained by ordinary conversation, superficial reading,  
and observation on the surface of things; and the  
highest of sciences next to Theology, that of Politi-  
tics, is thought to be possessed by every one, because  
he has learnt a few phrases.

The Editor of the National Gazette has received a  
paper from Montevideo to 17th March. "Buenos  
Ayres was full of joy for a great victory obtained over  
the Emperor of Brazil's troops." There were two en-  
gagements—one on the 13th and one on the 16th, in  
which it is stated that 1200 of the Brazilian troops  
were slain. The loss of the republican army is said  
to have been 400. The Editor of the Buenos Ayres Ga-  
zette boasts, that the imperial throne must fall, and  
that the independence and freedom of that country  
will be secured.

#### DOMESTIC.

Shocking Murder!—A most horrid murder was  
committed in this city at noon-day yesterday, by a la-  
boring man named Alexander McLane, upon the body  
of his wife. The deed was perpetrated at the house of  
a Mr. Gardner, No. 71 Water street. We happened to  
be at the City Hall when the murderer and witness-  
es were brought to the Police.

Ryan Gardner, an interesting young woman, was  
the only witness examined. She stated that McLane  
came to the house of Mrs. Gardner between 10 and  
11 o'clock, and had some dispute with his wife, Maria  
McLane, who was sewing in the family; after which,  
he went away, and returned again at about 12 o'clock.  
His wife was at this time dressing herself, and she  
went away from him, saying that she did not want to  
see him.—She did not leave the room, however, but  
her husband followed her about. Witness suddenly  
heard a shriek, and saw McLane draw a large knife  
from his wife's side, and saw the knife bloody. Mrs.  
McLane then ran down stairs, with her hand on her  
side, and the blood streaming down her clothes.—She  
then sat down, saying—"Mrs. Gardner, my husband  
has stabbed me." She died in about an hour after-  
wards. The knife was brought to the Police-office,  
bloody. It is a large butcher knife, entirely new,  
and evidently purchased for the murderous object.

McLane showed no disposition to escape. An alarm  
was given, and several citizens came in and arrested  
him, and brought him to the Police. Here he pre-  
tended to be quite stupid—saying that he had tak-  
en arsenic, and that a doctor had given him an emetic  
to bring it up. A small quantity of arsenic was found  
upon him.

The deceased was a young woman, of about 24 years  
of age. She had not lived happily since her marriage,  
and her husband's habits are intemperate. In March  
last, he was arrested for abusing his wife, and com-  
mitted to Bridewell, but was soon afterwards bailed out,  
and security given for his good behaviour.—N. Y.  
Spectator.

KENYON COLLEGE.—Bishop Chase on his return  
from the State of Maine received a very handsome  
letter from Benjamin Wiggan, Esq. appropriating for  
the use of this College the receipts which shall arise  
from the exhibition of his celebrated original Painting  
of the Capuchin Chapel in New York. The other  
donations in Boston consist of five subscriptions of one  
hundred dollars each, three of 30 dollars, four of 25  
dollars, one of 20 dollars, and smaller sums, whose  
aggregate is 313 dollars, making a total of 1233 dol-  
lars.—Bost. D. Ad.

Twelve persons have been arrested in Painesville,  
Ohio, on suspicion of counterfeiting American half  
dollars and Spanish dollars. The business appears to  
have been commenced on a large scale.

Advantages of Intemperance.—A prisoner in the  
Fleet, London, lately descending the centre stair case,  
in a state of intoxication, fell over the balustrade, and  
made a fair illustration of the doctrine of gravitation,  
to the utter astonishment of the by-standers. He fell  
from a height of four feet, and sustained no injury.  
If he had been sober, he would have broken his neck.  
We have heard of a man who drove his horse off a  
bridge, in Dutchess county, down a fearful precipice.  
The horses were killed, the wagon smashed to pieces,  
and the man was unhurt. The man was drunk, the  
horses and wagon were sober.—New York Courier.

A paper speaking of Dr. Chambers' remedy for in-  
temperance says—"There appears no reason to doubt  
the beneficial effects of this simple remedy, and should  
it become generally known, and applied to the proper  
subjects, it may prove to the American people  
"Heaven's next best gift."

to that of Liberty and Independence." Now for our  
simple self, we think that a sober slave is more respect-  
able than a drunken freeman. Therefore sobriety  
is a greater blessing than even liberty.—N. Y. Cour.

Georgia Land Lottery.—The lottery now drawing  
in the state of Georgia is for the purpose of distribut-  
ing among the inhabitants the lands lately acquired  
from the Indians, amounting to about 5,000,000 of  
acres. The number of persons entitled to a draw, as  
it is called, is about 75,000, including all persons pay-  
ing taxes, widows and orphans under certain cir-  
cumstances, and soldiers who have performed certain  
terms of military duty. The prizes are about 23,000 in  
number, consisting of lots of two hundred acres and a  
half each forming several new counties. A little more  
than half the lottery was drawn at the last dates from  
Georgia. This mode of disposing of a large property  
belonging to the state, we believe is original in  
Georgia, though this is not the first instance of the kind  
of lottery in that state. The effect of distributing so large  
a tract of land among so many proprietors, a large  
portion of whom of course cannot become actual set-  
tlers, must be to throw it at once into the market, and  
into the hands of speculators.—Boston Daily Ad.

Extract of a Letter from St. Johns, Newfoundland,  
dated April 14, 1827.  
"The expected arrival here on the 11th inst. of  
your President's Vessel, prohibiting the entry of  
British Colonial produce into the Ports of the United  
States, will occasion losses to some, and disappoint-  
ment to others, connected with the trade of this Is-  
land, who had made arrangements to draw large  
provisions for the supply of the fisheries, direct from  
the United States, which they will now only be able  
to procure by the way of Liverpool, of course taking  
more time than from the United States.

The market has by no means an adequate supply of  
Flour or Pork;—latter may be drawn from Ire-  
land; but we must look to Hamburg for a large por-  
tion of the former, whence also, we expect large  
supplies of Biscuit."

The persons charged with Infanticide at Ipswich  
have had a bill for misdemeanor only brought against  
them, by the grand jury.

Aid to the Greeks.—The ship Six-Brothers, Lee,  
sailed from New York on Saturday last week with a  
cargo of provisions, collected by the committees of  
that city and Albany, for Greece.

Liberal Bequests.—We learn from the Reformed  
Dutch Magazine, that the late Isaac Heyer, Esq. of  
whom an obituary sketch was given in a late number  
of this paper, bequeathed \$2500 to the Reformed  
Dutch Theological College at New Brunswick, \$1000  
to the Reformed Dutch Missionary Society, and \$1000  
to the American Bible Society.

One of the runners of the United States Bank, in  
Philadelphia, has been committed to prison on the  
charge of having stolen two notes of one thousand  
dollars each. The house of the porter being searched  
nothing improper was found, except a few hundred  
lottery tickets, blanks, in which he had speculated.  
This no doubt will be considered strong circumstan-  
tial evidence of his guilt.

Green peas were sold in the Philadelphia market a  
few days since at \$2.25 per peck.

Miss Thayer, of Montrose, Penn. has recovered  
\$1500 of Mr. Blake, for slandering her reputation.

It is stated that twenty-one Spanish vessels have  
been taken and destroyed by Cum. Porter's squadron  
within a few months.

The dwelling houses of Dr. William Whiteman and  
John M. Niles, Esq. have been destroyed by fire at  
Hartford.

Drowned.—At Old Town Me. on Saturday week,  
Joseph McIntosh, Esq. He passed through the sluice  
recently built at Old Town on a raft of logs, at the  
foot of which, the raft parted and cast him with two  
other persons, into the stream. The two others re-  
gained the timber and were saved.

Distressing.—On Sabbath last, a son of Capt. James  
Fry, of Canaan Me. about eight years of age, while  
attempting to cross fifteen mile stream, about 5 o'clock  
P. M. fell in, and though diligent search has since  
been made he has not been found.—Canaan, May 2,  
1827.

Drowned, on the passage of the Connecticut Steam-  
boat from Providence to New York, Mr. Sanford, pi-  
lot. In a violent squall of wind he was knocked over-  
board from the forward part of the boat passed under  
the wheel and was seen no more.

Mr. Speed, a tailor in New York, was recently de-  
frauded of a suit of clothes by a man calling himself  
James Smith, who had bargained for them, and while  
on his way to his lodgings snatched them from Mr.  
Speed's son, who was going with him to receive the  
money.

CAPE FEAR, (N. C.) May 2.  
New Hanover Supreme Court.—Several criminal  
prosecutions excited much interest at this Court. On  
Saturday, the last day of the Session, came on the  
trial of Archibald Johnston, a colored man, for conceal-  
ing on board the brig Sally Ann, bound for Boston,  
thereby to assist his escape, a mulatto slave named  
Frederick, an offence made punishable with death.  
Much time was consumed in forming a jury, the pri-  
soner exercising his right of challenge in numerous in-  
stances. The jury retired from the box at 4 o'clock  
in the afternoon, continued in consultation until with-  
in a few minutes of 12 o'clock P. M. when, being  
sent for by the Judge, they stated that they could not  
agree on a verdict. The legal duration of the Court  
being on the eve of terminating, by the lapse of time,  
his honor the judge discharged the Jury, and retained  
the prisoner to jail, to await his trial at the next term.

A letter from New Orleans dated 17th ult. mention-  
ing a fire occurred in that city on the 15th commencing  
in a carpenter's shop, next the residence of Ma-  
dame Desreux, in St. Philip's street, which consumed  
nearly half the square opposite the Theatre. The  
Theatre was also considerably injured before the  
flames were finally extinguished.

AWFUL FIRE AT CLARKSON, N. Y.  
The dwelling house and cabinet shop of Mr. Philip  
Ross, and a building occupied by Miss Ann Cherry,  
in the village of Clarkson, were consumed by fire on  
Friday night, and what adds to the horrors of this con-  
flagration, is the loss of two lives! The son of Mr.  
Boss, ten years of age, and a young man named Lu-  
ther Brace, about 20 years old, were consumed in the  
flames. Two smaller children were snatched from the  
mad element, after the flames had reached their room,  
by a generous man who ascended to the upper story  
window by a ladder, and at the hazard of his own life  
restored the children to their agonized parents. The  
children had left their bed, and as the room was filled  
with smoke, Mr. Bird groped about in the dark until  
he found and saved them, but was himself severely  
burnt. The father had just returned from an un-  
availing effort to save his children, exhausted and de-  
spairing, when Mr. B. nobly encountered every dan-  
ger and rescued the almost lifeless sufferers.

The fire broke out about 12 o'clock and had made  
so much progress before it was discovered, that little  
or nothing was saved from its ravages. The loss is  
estimated above \$4000, not a cent of which, we are  
sorry to learn, was insured.—Rochester Telegraph,  
May 7.

Fire.—We learn from the Journal that the Mill in  
Pawtucket, belonging to Messrs. Abraham and Isaac  
Wilkinson, was partially injured by fire on Saturday  
morning, occasioned by carelessly leaving ashes in a  
wooden box.

Liquor at Fires.—We learn from the Baltimore  
Chronicle, that a lad, charged with having set fire to a  
board yard, was influenced as shown by testimony, to  
commit the act, in order to obtain the liquor which is  
usually distributed among those who work at engines.  
What a commentary this is on the pernicious practice  
of handing about liquor.

A correspondent of the New York American says,  
"that a new mineral spring about two miles below the  
Falls of Niagara on the American side, has attracted  
considerable attention. The water of this spring has  
proved beneficial to several persons in ill health, who  
have visited it. A bottle of it has been brought to this  
city, and has been tasted by a medical gentleman.—  
He finds that it contains sulphuric and muriatic acid,  
magnesia and lime. This will be quite a convenience  
to the company visiting the falls of Niagara.—They  
can view the sublime and beautiful scenes in that vic-  
inity, and at the same time make use of the healing  
and salubrious waters of this fountain."

Poor prey.—The newspaper mail was cut from the  
mail stage, between Trenton and Bristol, on the night  
of the ninth inst. The robbers, finding nothing but  
newspapers, soon left their booty, apparently sick of  
the job.—New Jersey paper.

We are sorry to understand by a letter from Que-  
bec, that 30 people have been drowned, and several  
more maimed, by the wreck of the Rob Roy, which  
was ashore at L'Islet.—Montreal Herald.

More Gold.—The Salisbury Western Carolinian of  
the 17th ult. remarks: "We learn that a rich, and,  
apparently, extensive deposit of gold, has very re-  
cently been discovered on the land of James Capps,  
about five miles from Charlotte, on the Statesville  
road. Evidence of the presence of the precious metal  
was last season, for the first time, perceived in the  
vicinity of that place, and some persons commenced  
working there; but not being very successful, they  
abandoned it as a profitless business. Early this sea-  
son, new efforts were made; the result of which has  
been, that considerable quantities of gold have been  
discovered



## POETS' DEPARTMENT.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

## DAYLIGHT IN SPRING.

"For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, (even) his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse."

Heard you that feather'd warbler's lay  
As light streak'd in the east,  
To warn you that approaching day  
Was hastening on you fast?

Heard you the gentle zephyr move  
Through foliage of the trees?  
So soft, so pure, it seem'd like "love"  
Borne gently on the breeze.

Heard you the clarion shrill, of him  
Which Peter heard, "and wept?"  
Ah! like him should your eye be dim  
That thus you long had slept.

Saw you the "carpet green" of earth,  
As light still "dappled more?"  
E'en renovated nature's birth  
God's mercy will adore.

Saw you at length bright Phœbus rise  
In majesty and strength,  
To course his journey through the skies  
Which all would reach at length?

View'd you the vernal scene so bright  
In apathy's dull hour?  
Could not e'en nature shed some light  
That God is "love and power?"

And did no aspiration rise  
To him who form'd the whole—  
Great Father of the universe,  
And Parent of the soul?

Ah! yes, I heard the "still small voice"  
In purity and love,  
Apart from forms, and pomp, and noise,  
Ascend to God above.

Memorial sweet! before his throne  
Who hears and answers prayer:  
Oh! may my accents oft be borne  
With acceptance there.

Scituate, May 11, 1827.

\* Or more correctly rendered, "so that they may be without excuse."

† From the French of *clairon*—and Italian of *clarino*.  
‡ The lethargy of the soul.  
§ Are desirous of obtaining.

## THE DEAD.

BY BERNARD BARTON.

Number the grains of sand outspread  
Wherever Ocean's billows flow;  
Or count the bright stars overhead,  
As these in their proud courses glow;

Count all the tribes on earth that creep,  
Or that expand the wing in air;  
Number the hosts that in the deep  
Existence and its pleasures share;

Count the green leaves that in the breath  
Of Spring's blithe gale are dancing fast;  
Or those, all faded, ere in death,  
Which lit before the wintry blast;—

Aye! number these, and myriads more,  
All countless as they seem to be;  
There still remains an ample store  
Unfold by, and unknown of Thee.

Askest thou, "Who, or what be they?"  
O! think upon that mortal doom;  
And with unclouded eye survey  
The silent empire of the tomb!

Think of all those who erst have been  
Living as thou art—even now;  
Looking upon life's busy scene  
With glance as careless, light, as thou.

All these, like thee, have liv'd and mov'd,  
Have been,—what now thou lookest upon,  
Have fear'd, hop'd, hated, mourn'd, or lov'd,  
And now from mortal strife are gone.

Yet, though unseen of human eye,  
Their relics slumber in the earth,  
The boon of immortality  
To them was given with vital breath.

They were; and, having been, they are!  
Earth but contains their mould'ring dust,  
Their deathless spirits, near or far,  
With thee must rise to meet the Just.

Thou know'st not but they hover near,  
Witness of every secret deed,  
Which, shunning human eye or ear,  
The spirits of the dead may heed.

An awful thought it is to think,  
The countless dead out-number all;  
Who, bound by life's connecting link,  
Now share with us this earthly ball.

It is a thought as dread and high,  
And one to wake a fearful thrill,  
To think, while all who live, must die,  
The dead! the dead are living still.

## MINISTERS' DEPARTMENT.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

## TRIALS OF MINISTERS.

1. When I see a vast world before me, and my health enables me to do but little for souls—I am tried.  
2. When I have health and time to labor for God, but the niggardly spirit of men, and of some professors, withhold the necessary support for myself and family, and thus hedge up my way—I am tried.  
3. When men are so worldly and wicked, that they seldom come to hear God's word, and when they come, hear as though it were only designed to lull them to sleep—I am tried.  
4. When I see brethren biting and devouring one another, by evil-speaking or brawling, and the prospect is they will be consumed one by another—I am tried.

5. When I labor long and hard for the good of souls, and see little or no fruit—I am tried.  
6. When the fair fruit of ministerial labor is blasted by the introduction of false doctrine, the prevalence of temptation, or any unlucky circumstance—I am tried.  
7. When called to part with those whose joys and sorrows have been my own, and who have liberally shared in mine—I am tried.

## COMFORTS OF MINISTERS.

1. When I see the work of God going on extensively and gloriously, by means of God's own appointing, and in his own way—I am comforted.  
2. When I get food and covering for myself and mine, though with my own hands, and know that God approves and blesses me—I am comforted.  
3. When now and then a sinner comes to God, though many stray from him—I am comforted.  
4. When I have love in my own heart, and see it in a few others—I am comforted.

5. When I consider that faithful, persevering labor for souls is never without fruit in some way, sooner or later—I am comforted.

6. When I consider that some fruit of my trials and deprivations will appear in everlasting glory—I am comforted.

7. When I anticipate meeting the saints, with whom I have labored, suffered, rejoiced and wept on earth, in the eternal kingdom above—I am comforted.

ALPHA LAMBDA.

Manchester, Conn. May 1, 1827.

TO THE PUBLISHER OF ZION'S HERALD.

Sir,—The other day while in conversation, with a respectable gentleman (Maj. P. — of K—, N. H.), a circumstance was related to me in substance as below; should it be thought worthy a place in your *Ministers' Department*, it is at your service.

It was a few years since, when the wave of political sentiment ran so high, that we could seldom hear a discourse, even from the sacred desk, and remain ignorant of the speaker's sentiments as a politician, that I attended service on one Thanksgiving-day, with the people over whom the Rev. Mr. T— (whom I shall never forget, though he now slumbers with the dead) was settled. The text of his choice on this occasion, I have entirely forgotten. But his manner of discourse, is as familiar to me now, as it was the day I heard it. I had set under his ministry for many years, yet I cannot recollect of ever hearing him, when he deviated less from his text, or when he was more spiritual, than he was when improving, for about 20 minutes, when he very abruptly fell out with his subject to fall in with the more prevalent spirit of the day; and as it were, his ministerial habiliment, and appeared, clothed upon with all the zeal of public patriotism. It was now, for 20 minutes longer, that, in eloquent strains he poured from his lips the real language of his heart, while the people of his party, with eye-balls of astonishing magnitude, and full of expressive joy, such as the warrior feels, when his band is augmented by auxiliary forces, fixed upon my person, as if I was the only champion of an opposite faith, which they supposed would now sustain such a shock, as would inevitably cause a downfall. As I plainly saw the height of spiritual feeling, from which the speaker, by such a sorrowful transition of his subject, had now let down his auditory, I could but fetch a silent whisper, *O tempora! O mores!*—These things ought not so to be! The exercises were concluded, and I returned home.

The next morning I ordered my men to take the team and to place in the cart four feet of walnut wood (the best my land then afforded) and covering it with green poplar, to a cord, to deliver it to our minister; and, if any questions were asked, simply to reply—"A present from a friend." They did so. Observing, however, the difference in quality, the manner in which the load was brought, &c. &c. Mr. T— gave it an very courteous reception. Suspecting his friend to be himself, he, early the next morning, harnessed his horse, and set off to know the certainty of these things. I met him at the door, when he thanked me for my present the day before, requesting withal an explanation thereof.—Explanation! said I, why I saw that your wood-pile was low, and so I ordered my men to carry you a load;—I presume I have given no offence.—"Not at all, not at all," exclaimed he, but why did they top off with such stuff, seeing they began so well?—Indeed, said I, I suppose the wood, as it came, is a thankful explanation of your thankful sermon!—Whatever a man saith, that shall he also reap; as it is written, he that thresheth in hope, shall be partaker of his hope.—Whether the subject of this reproof was benefited, or not, I am unable to say; but I looked upon it and received instruction; and would embrace this opportunity to register my humble opinion, which is, that a minister of Christ should never meddle with politics: especially when in that awful place, the pulpit.—Let him never forget to put off from his feet the unsanctified shoes so long as he remains upon the holy ground. While here, knowing the terror of the Lord, let him be instant in season and out of season, to persuade his hearers to become reconciled to Christ; for the Lord hath for ever ordained, that they, who thus preach the gospel should live of the gospel, while it shall be unto him, who, being called to administer in spiritual things, preacheth some other gospel!—Anon.

A. B.

## PARENTS' DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION A PREVENTIVE OF CRIME.

We have referred, with the most painful sensations, to the recent murders and assassinations which have stained the annals of our country, in our new and rising western states. We have heard of an eminent attorney who was stabbed in court, our columns to-day exhibit another assassination of a most respectable man, and another account exhibits an awful instance of murder and suicide. In the name of Heaven, is this state of things to continue? Human laws, however well devised, can never be faithfully executed unless the community intended to be governed, are alive to moral and religious impressions. If the vengeance of the Almighty on the first murderer be appalling; if the awful fall, delivered in thunder from Mount Sinai, "Thou shalt not kill," is disregarded, what safety can man find from the effects of ferocious and ungovernable passions? We are not surprised at the view which foreign journalists take of our country; we do not deserve it as a nation, yet we must admit there is cause for the reflections cast upon us. What is the cause and what is the remedy? We shall state them frankly—*a want of moral and religious instruction* is the root of the evil. We may say what we please about fanaticism; we may ridicule the everlasting punishment of one sect, and denounce the indifference of an "heresiarch"; of another; we may decry the jarring and ferocious doctrine of sectarians, but we may say, give us religion in its worst shape, rather than no religion at all. Let parents pay attention to children in their infancy, and in their youth. At these periods their ductile minds are capable of receiving, and will receive "just impressions." See that they walk in the right path; correct them severely for crimes and positive faults; for disobedience; for passion; for obstinacy; for perverse and ungovernable tempers. More perseverance on the part of parents in correcting early and bad impressions, will make good children, good citizens, and good men. We shall hear nothing of crime, of rage, of bad principles, of murder and suicide. Do we see such things in the eastern states?—Not so. And why? Look at their early instructions, and their good example.—N. Y. Inquirer.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

"A FEW WORDS OF ADVICE FROM A MOTHER TO HER DAUGHTER WHO WAS FROM HOME AT SCHOOL."

First remember that your Maker demands your supreme regard; forget not to pay him your morning and evening sacrifice, and let his fear rule in your heart through all the exercises of the day. Pay that respect to your superiors which is due—and to your equals be kind and affable, showing a desire to promote the happiness to all your associates. Avoid a haughty, supercilious behavior; remember that *modesty and humility* are the brightest ornaments of a female. You are now as it were just entering upon the great theatre of action; I hope your friends will have the happiness to see you act your part well. Always think deliberately before you act; have a good regard for truth; when you have done amiss be ready to acknowledge it, and never seek to hide your faults by an untruth; which is a thing, however, I never knew you guilty of, and hope I never shall, but as it is not impossible it can do you no harm to warn you against it. Dread and avoid the man that would dare to lead you from the paths of virtue, as you would the stinging of a serpent. Remember the eyes of God are al-

ways upon you, beholding the evil and the good, and that you must give an account for all the deeds done in the body. Offer all your petitions in the name of Christ, who is the great mediator between God and man. If your soul is united to him you will be safe and happy in death,—ever, therefore, be found walking in the paths of virtue which is the only sure road to happiness.

L. S.

## YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

He that troubleth his own house shall inherit the wind.—Proverbs xi. 29.

As we can never sufficiently prize the blessing of domestic peace and comfort, so we should never be weary of guarding against its loss. We should esteem no labor too great to attain and maintain peace, comfort and prosperity in our families. Although the first great duty of training up a family in the way in which it should go, pertains to the united head; yet much depends on the individual conduct of each member.—It is possible for any member of the family to trouble the whole house, and raise a storm of disturbance which cannot be allayed. We can all see, that if the head of the family is extravagant, or intemperate, or ill-natured, or unreasonable in its demands, that the whole may soon be reduced to poverty and distress; to discontent, disgrace and ruin. Parents too often trouble their own houses by their foolish fondness, and their improper partialities. Their fondest hopes will be soon frustrated; their purposes will fail, and every enjoyment will be blown away with the wind of confusion.

Phila was a lovely child, and her expanding mind disclosed many of those amiable qualities which were calculated to endear her to her family and friends.—She was early noticed and caressed. She became fond of company and fashionable parties. It was not so much from any extraordinary vanity of mind and love of extravagance in dress, that led her astray, as a mistaken idea she entertained, that as she was noticed by many above her circumstances in life, it was a kind of duty she owed them to appear worthy of their esteem, by conforming to their habits and fashions. By this unhappy delusion she became the troubler of her whole household. To be able to appear abroad; to receive the calls and visits of her associates with all the et ceteras necessary to keep up appearances, became such a tax on the time and labor of the family, as to prove a continued source of discontent and uneasiness, until pride and poverty brought them bitterly to inherit the wind. Alas! how justly might many families exclaim to such as Phila, why hast thou troubled us? Their craving stomachs and shivering limbs but too clearly witness the sad truth of the text. All the kind and endearing affections are chilled. Peace and comfort are swept quite away with the blast of angry passions. Agnes brought a lasting and grievous trouble on her family, by forming an inconsiderate connexion, which terminated in an unhappy marriage. Philander ruined his parents and connexions by a rash and hazardous enterprise in business. Ephraim spread gloom and horror through the paternal dwelling by his intemperance. Youth! read the text; pause and deliberate on thy course. Thou troubler of thy father and thy mother, haste, remove the anguish from their hearts, and wipe the tears from their eyes.

## SAILORS' DEPARTMENT.

Loss of the schooner Horatio.—The destruction of human life is always a distressing theme, and there is no portion of the human family for whom our sympathies are more warmly excited, than for those "whose march is on the mountain wave," "whose home is on the deep." It seldom becomes our duty to record a calamity more distressing than the one related in the following account of the loss of the schooner Horatio. Capt. Doughty, belonging to Philadelphia, taken from the Louisiana Advertiser of March 31st. It appears that the captain, who writes the report, is the sole survivor.—Balt. Chronicle.

The schooner Horatio, Doughty, from Philadelphia for Port au Prince, was wrecked at sea, March 5, lat. 33, long. 72, 30.

The Horatio discharged her pilot March 3.—Next day experienced a severe gale, and on the morning of the 5th, was struck with a heavy sea, which carried away stanchions, quarter boards, &c. At meridian, the storm increased with much violence, so as to blow the foretop-sail and flying jib from their lashings; at 4, P. M. while the mate (Mr. Henry Rounds), and the people were lashing the long boat, a heavy sea struck her in the waist, and washed the mate overboard and all hands to leeward; we endeavored to save him by heaving out ropes, but could not; at 5, P. M. while in the cabin shifting myself, a sea struck her and laid her on her beam ends.—I succeeded in gaining the deck as the water rushed over me—three of the crew and myself got into the weather main chains, (which was the larboard,) and lashed ourselves; one man was drowned in the fore-cabin.

By this time she was full of water, and driving with head to wind—both masts being under water, we cut away the lanyards without effect—the sea, at every roll making a breach over our heads, sometimes washing us down her bottom. At about midnight, the cook, who was next me, got washed from his lashings. I held him by the arm and tried to secure him—but another sea immediately followed, and wrenched him from my powerless grasp—he sunk without a struggle; all the hatches were burst open, and the cargo floating out at every avenue. The scene was awful, too much to be pictured; the mountainous sea, the clash of waves, dashing the broken spars and fragments of the wreck over and around us; but three miserable beings lashed to the unsheltered side, beseeching the mercy of Heaven in piteous agony, and suing for that dissolution which must inevitably take place.

At about 5, A. M. on Tuesday, the two young men appeared deranged, and talked of going on shore to get something to eat and drink; it was with great persuasion I prevailed on them from casting off their lashings. Their imaginations became so heated, that, at length, no remonstrance of mine could avail—they loosened themselves; their impotence became so vivid—a heavy sea came over. I held them while they became alarmed, and tried to relax themselves—when another greater sea rushed over, carrying them with it—they cried out to me for a rope, alas! I had none! What I had to spare I threw them—they grasped, but could not reach; a mournful cry escaped them, the struggle for life was but short, their efforts soon overcame them, and their bodies floated motionless round the bows.

I continued in my unpleasant situation, without a gleam of hope or wish for alteration—while my fixed eyes were glaring on the tumult of the crashing waves, my attention was aroused by an object which stimulated me to thought, and from that thought my mind became animated with hope, a hope of rescue. The object was the main mast, which had become loosened from the vessel, and the hull appeared to right a little—another cheering ray of day-light broke upon me, gave me fuller hopes, and, when the sun arose, I got on the quarter deck, where I lashed myself secure.

But even this respite from suffering only gave me more acute reflections, for here a lingering, feverish death awaited me and haunted my restless mind; none but the providence of God could, on this desert ocean, release me; to his care I resigned my soul and body; for two more nights I remained lashed to the stern of the wreck with a small piece of tarpaulin to cover me from the breaking waves. On the morning of the 8th of March, as the sun arose, I descried a welcome sail standing for me. I raised a flag—the vessel came down—she lowered the boat and took me on board the brig Lawson, Captain John Lombard, of Hallowell, from Baltimore for New Orleans, and by his kind, humane, and gentlemanly treatment, I recovered. For 70 hours I had nothing to eat or drink.

LEMMUEL DOUGHTY.

## OBITUARY.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

## MRS. SARAH COFFIN.

Died, at Nantucket, Feb. 27, 1827, Mrs. Sarah Coffin, wife of Capt. Benj. F. Coffin, and daughter of Capt. David Harris, aged 25.

The deceased, after being deeply awakened by the Holy Spirit, under the ministry of Rev. Isaac Bonney, in Feb. 1823, experienced justification by faith in Jesus Christ, and felt peace, joy, and love spring up in her soul. March following she was admitted into the Methodist church, where she remained till death dissolved the union, and called her spirit home. From the commencement of her Christian experience, to the end of her days, she was a uniform and devoted follower of Christ. In her attention to religious duties, she was not altogether governed by feelings, but by the unchanging principles of truth; and while her health would permit, she was attentive to all the instituted means of grace. Her uniform piety endeared to all who knew her, that she had put on the Lord Jesus Christ, and was seeking for glory, honor, and eternal life.

She was not, however, exempt from temptations and trials. She often lamented her coldness and imperfections, and expressed an ardent desire to be more deeply experienced in the things of God. During the first part of her confinement to the house, (Sept. 1826,) she sometimes complained of heaviness, and the want of those lively exercises which Christians frequently experience, but always expressed that she had a good hope through Jesus Christ her Saviour. The company of those who could converse with her on spiritual and eternal things was always agreeable, and she was desirous to hear as little as possible of worldly things. Her bodily sufferings were severe and protracted, but she supported them with great patience and resignation. As she drew near the close of life, her prospects brightened in a pre-eminent degree. *The path of the just shines more and more to the perfect day.*

On Monday evening, Feb. 19, after having been easy and silent for some time, she clasped her hands and exclaimed, "I am happy—I am happy!" She said to her nurse, "Call in my friends to help me praise God." Her soul was filled with love and joy, and she praised the Lord with all the strength she had. The Saviour appeared to her in a remarkable manner, and the room seemed filled with the glory of God. Being unable to speak sufficiently loud to make her mother hear, she requested her nurse to speak to her. "Tell my mother to be faithful, that she may come after me to heaven." She now gave up all her friends, and requested them not to hold her one moment, for she longed to be gone, and yet desired to be patient till the Lord should call her home.

She said, "Give my love to all my brethren and sisters; tell them to be faithful, and meet me in glory." From this time till her death, not a cloud darkened her horizon, and she was in an ecstasy of joy. She would frequently break out and sing as long as her strength would admit. At one time she sung the verse beginning—

"Don't you see my Jesus coming?"

On Thursday, the 22d, it appeared that she was going home, and she was in a transport of joy, while she addressed all her relatives and friends. In the afternoon the writer called to see her, but found her unable to converse, though perfectly sensible. When he observed to her that she was soon going to her heavenly home, she smiled, and waved her hand in token of victory. After about two hours she revived, called her friends around her bed, and exhorted them to be faithful in the service of the Lord. She said, "I see the glittering crowns—Christ and angels are all around me!" "My dear friends, do come to heaven—do come to heaven."

She was desirous that those who had never experienced religion should come and see her, that she might convince them of its value. With the greatest composure of mind, she divided her things among her relatives, and said, "I would not get well on any account—I shall soon be with saints and angels, and my dear Saviour."

On Monday, the 26th, the day before her death, one of her particular friends called to see her, she looked up, smiled, and said, "I am going to heaven—will you come after me?" She then exclaimed, "Glory! glory! hallelujah!" Again she observed, "I never expected to be so happy in this world; I can go down to the grave with a smile, saying, 'death, where is thy sting?'"

Tuesday morning, about 3 o'clock, she was heard to say, "Hallelujah to the Lamb!" These were the last words she uttered, and about six hours after she took its flight to the world above. *Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.*

Mrs. Coffin united many excellences in her moral and Christian character, and her relatives and the church have sustained a heavy loss. The Sabbath after her death, a funeral sermon was delivered from Luke xxiii. 26—"Weep not for me, but weep for yourselves and for your children."

D. FILLMORE.

Nantucket, April, 1827.

## CAPT. JOHN EARLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ZION'S HERALD.

Sir,—The biographical department of your paper has been read with much interest, and has often been attended with a blessing. Information has been conveyed to distant friends and relatives of the departure of such as they have taken satisfaction with in the service of God. It is true, we have an account of many who have but just entered upon their warfare before they have received their discharge; yet when they have gone triumphant to their reward, their "memory is blessed." But different are the feelings produced when we hear of the departure of such as have borne the burden and heat of the day, and "endured hardships as good soldiers of the cross." A few more years and we shall find that all who first received our preachers have fallen asleep. Their memorial shall not perish with them; for they shall long be remembered by those who have knowledge of their love and zeal which has been so conspicuous to build up the cause of God.

The subject of this memoir, Capt. John Earle, was among the first whose house was open to receive our preachers in Portsmouth, R. Island. He first received an evidence of his acceptance with God under the labors of Rev. E. Mudge, about thirty years ago—since that period he has been closely united to the people of God, and manifested by his life, the work of grace in his heart. About two years before his death nature began to fail, and it appeared apparent that his departure was at hand; yet as he drew near to his final trial, his faith grew stronger, and his soul was often filled with joy at the prospect of a glorious immortality. The 12th of March last he was deprived of his speech, but still was able to express in the most emphatic manner his joy in the Lord, and continued in the same happy frame of mind till the 28th, when he left his sufferings to enter into the joys of his Lord in the 84th year of his age;—leaving his aged partner and family to feel their loss, with an admonition to be ready when the summons shall come to meet him in a better world. The following lines by his daughter express her views on the death of a beloved parent.

From this abode to fairer worlds of light  
His spirit wings its happy, glorious flight,  
No more to feel the pains of sleep-distress—  
No more the weight of years shall him oppress.  
His soul enlarged to heavenly pleasure springs;  
He feeds on truth—on uncreated things;  
He thinks I see him in the realms above  
In garments shining with his Saviour's love.  
Shall I be there to share immortal bliss,  
Unknown, untasted in a state like this?  
With ardent zeal and living faith I'll rise  
To hail my father far beyond the skies.

E. HYDE.

Portsmouth, R. I. April 24, 1827.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

The subject of the following memoir was a native of Truro, daughter of Mr. Samuel Rider, born May 1791—married Mr. White, and resided in the western part of the world, spent her early years in poverty, destitute of the permanent and sublime pleasures that the holy religion of the meek and lowly Jesus inspires. She experienced religion in March, 1826, in the midst of a very glorious revival of the work of God that was then spreading through the town of Truro. After she found the pearl of great price, she was faithful to God and retained an abiding witness of his pardoning mercy, and never knowingly departed from the living God. Last winter, during the prevalence of the doctrine of holiness was stated, explained, and proved by the word of God and enforced, it kindled her anxious heart a holy thirsting for all the endowment was in Christ. She sought, and sought not in vain, for He that is full of grace and truth heard her broken cries and shed forth the purifying waters of the holy Sanctifier, and made her a holy temple, and himself to dwell in, and took up his abode in her hope of glory. From this time until she left this world,

"Not a cloud did arise to darken her sky,  
Nor to hide for a moment the Lord from her eyes."

About the time she found this great blessing, her heart being united with us in Christian communion, joined with us in church fellowship, and adorned her profession by a holy walk and pious conversation. Her last sickness continued eight weeks, and she was washed her in his blood. When I visited her, her sickness, all was heaven and peace within, and as she could use her faltering tongue she sweetly sang of Jesus. When her speech failed, which was a short time before she expired, she was requested by her sister, if she was still happy, to raise her hand, she instantly lifted her trembling arm, almost to death, in token of victory. Thus expired a sister in Christ, Sept. 3d, in sure and certain hope of a glorious immortality. Her funeral was held on the 5th. The presence of God filled the room.

LEWIS BATES.

Wellfleet, April, 1827.

## MRS. SARAH WHITNEY.

Died, in Augusta, Me. March 22d, Mrs. Sarah Whitney, wife of Mr. Nathan Whitney, in the 57th year of her age. For more than thirty years she bore a public testimony in favor of the religion of Jesus Christ. Sister Whitney was naturally of a cheerful disposition, affable in her manners, and in every manifested strong attachments to the people of God, though she did not make a profession of religion till the 22d year of her age. At this time she resided in Lisbon, and was made one of the subjects of a successful revival which prevailed in that place.

Her experience was not like the "morning dew," and as the "early dew," but her growth was prepared as the morning, and her path was the way of the just "shining more and more unto the perfect day." Not being governed by mere feelings and feelings in religion, but serving God from a true principle, she was not subject to those frequent changes which characterize many professed Christians. As a member of the church of Christ, she was both diligent and useful. Never did she appear more interested than when extending the hand of charity to the distressed, or administering to the wants of the watchmen. In her, the people found a constant example of the young Christian, a mother in Israel; religious ornament, and the world, a bright example.

Her last sickness was short and painful; yet she suffered as a Christian, looking not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen. At intervals, she manifested symptoms of deliverance, but then, her mind dwelt on things sacred and divine. When capable of expressing her feelings, she manifested entire resignation to the will of God. Three days before her departure, a religious meeting was tented in the house. She was very anxious to be the door of her apartment open, that she might be more join in devotional exercise with her friends, but her weakness was such that it was thought more proper to leave her in her room. In the morning, while joining with the family prayer by her bed side, the Lord eminently manifested his presence; the place seemed none other than the house of God, and the very scene of heaven. Following evening she took her departure in perfecting behind an affectionate husband, ten children, a numerous circle of friends to mourn her loss, and the 24th ult. her funeral was attended by a large audience, and a discourse delivered by the Rev. Mr. J. B. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord," &c. by the author of these remarks.

"Happy soul, thy days are closed—  
All thy mourning days are o'er;  
Go, by angel guards attended,  
To the sight of Jesus, go."

Augusta, April 17, 1827.

## THE GATHERER.

A Christian is one who is snatched as a brand from the burning; the flames of hell are quenched in Redeemer's blood, he is grafted into the living vine, because it lives, he lives also; and deriving from union, strength, and nourishment continually, he comes a fruitful bough by the wells of salvation, and his branches, thick with rich clusters of good fruit, over and adorn the walls of God's house.

Curious Historical Fact.—During the reign of Charles 1st, a country girl came to London, in search of a place as a servant maid; but succeeding, she hired herself to carry out beer to brew-house, and was one of those called "beer wenches." The brewer observing a good-looking girl in the occupation, took her into his family as a servant, after a short time, married her; but he died, and she was a very young woman, and left her husband in his fortune. The business of the brewery was sold, and to the young woman was recommended. Hyde, as a skillful lawyer, to arrange her husband's affairs—Hyde, who was afterwards the great Earl of Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune very considerable, married her—of this marriage there was a son, and a daughter; who was afterwards the Countess of James 2d, and mother of Mary and Anne, of England.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL BODIES.—The stated meetings of ecclesiastical bodies are to be more strictly religious. Meetings of our Presbyteries, of our Synods, and even of our general Assembly, are mere meetings of business. This business is too often done in the spirit of the world. Our pious people are uninterested, or grieved by the ambitious and litigious spirit which too often prevails. Were He, in whose name we act, to be again, and appear in person, and witness our proceedings, could we expect His approbation? Were time spent in prayer and other religious exercises, business would be as soon done, and better done; we should return with a "conscience more free" fence toward God and toward man."—Philadelphia.

FROM PHILLIPS WHITNEY'S POEMS.

"'Twas mercy brought me from my pagan land,  
Taught my benighted soul to understand  
That there's a God; and that a Saviour too—  
Once I redemption neither sought nor knew."  
"Some view our sable race with scornful eye,  
Their color is a diabolic die;  
Remember Christians! negroes black as Cain,  
May be refined, and join the angelic train."

Vol. V.

ZION'S HERALD.

CONFERENCE.

TWO DOLLARS AND

First of January,

The papers will be